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*Borys Grinchenko Kyiv University (Kyiv, Ukraine)**e-mail: o.gumeniuk85@gmail.com, ORCID 0000-0003-0497-6767***CREATING UKRAINIAN YOUTH ACADEMIC COMMUNITY
IN THE INTERWAR POLAND: SOURCES, TASKS, CENTERS, ACTIVITY**

The purpose of the article is to show the process of creating Ukrainian youth academic community in the interwar Poland. It is analyzed sources of the Ukrainian youth emigration, tasks put before the students (as the main part of young emigrants), foundation and activity of their organizations. Methodology is based on the use of general historical research methods, namely: historical-comparative, typology and system analysis. The article is based on numerous archival documents of the Czech, Polish and Ukrainian archives and also includes wide range of historiography. The most important sources for investigation were periodical issues of Ukrainian youth organizations in Poland, Czechoslovak Republic and other European countries. It is also pointed out in the article peculiarities of academic centers and types of emigrant organizations, influence on to the Ukrainians in the interwar Europe. It is analyzed cooperation between Ukrainian, European and international youth movement.

Keywords: *Ukrainian emigration; organization; activity; youth; student; Poland; Europe; interwar.*

Introduction

The relevance of the topic is caused by the lack of its comprehensive and thorough research. The problem of the Ukrainian interwar youth emigration to Poland and its academic centers is actual for investigation in modern history. Young people and among them students as the essential part is investigated in the context of all Ukrainian emigration in the European countries. Students were important part of Ukrainian emigration. In Europe student's emigration had peculiarities, mainly social and legal, which depended on to the governmental policy to emigrants in different European countries.

Poland wasn't an exclusion for emigrants, especially from Ukrainian People's Republic (UPR). Moreover, in Poland were all categories of Ukrainian interwar emigrants: militaries, civils, political, governments, sciences, cultural, educational, youth, students, children etc.; from all Ukrainian territories. Young people were one of greatest part among all emigrants in the interwar Poland. And we should admit, that our youth abroad created their own specific community in Poland and influenced greatly on to the all Ukrainian emigration in Europe. That's why, this is very important to research the origin of Ukrainian youth emigration in Poland, their numbers, foundation and work of their organizations, that became unique academic centers, attitude of Polish government to Ukrainian emigration, cooperation with other nations in different fields etc.

Some aspects of sources, tasks, student organizations, different kinds of activity, especially cultural and educational of the Ukrainian youth emigrants in the interwar Poland were raised by Polish and Ukrainian scientists in works by Z. Karpus (1996; 2002; 2008), E. Wiszka (2004; 2010), K. Paszkiewicz (1997: 329-334), P. Tomaszewski (2011), O. Gumeniuk (2013; 2014); O. Humeniuk (2016; 2017; 2019) and others. However, there is no specific work fully analyzing the all aspects of young Ukrainians, peculiarities of their academic centers and activity of organizations in the interwar Poland.

The sources of the study include documents of the

Central State Archive in Prague; Archive of Slavonic Library, National Library of the Czech Republic; Archives of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, National Library of Poland; The Central Archives of Modern Records in Warsaw (AAN); State Archive in Gdansk (APG); Archive of Jagiellonian University in Krakow; Archive of Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan (AUAM) as well as documents of the Central State Archives of Supreme Authorities and Governments of Ukraine (TsDAVO), Central State Archives of Public Organizations of Ukraine (TsDAGO) and Central State Archives of Foreign Archival Ucrainica (TsDAZU).

Methods

The methodology of the research is based on the application of general historical methods of scientific research, namely: historical-comparative, typologization (historical typological) and systematic analysis. Using the historical comparative method, the main sources of the Ukrainian youth emigration in Poland is explored. Investigate social and territorial origin, groups to which belonged emigrants is in a high importance for understanding cooperation between emigrants and their further activities, especially organizing cultural events connected with common national history and informing foreign community about Ukrainian matters.

The historical-typological method makes it possible to identify the reasons and methods of organizing educational and cultural activities of Ukrainian youth emigrant organizations in Poland in 1920-1939 and determine the level of involvement of student communities in the overall Ukrainian emigrant youth movement in Europe. In addition, the historical-typological method allows to reconstruct the scheme of work student organizations and to determine the level of their effectiveness in providing assistance their members in all possible spheres. Investigation the economic conditions of the Ukrainian emigrants help to reveal aspects of their socio-cultural and other kinds of activity, which often depended on financial situation.

Using the systematic analysis method, all aspects of

foundation, tasks, ideology and specific activities of student corporations can be explored and its importance for the cultural-educational sphere of Ukrainian interwar emigration in Europe can be determined. The systematic analysis method helps us to retrace the process of creating academic centers of the Ukrainian youth community in the interwar Poland.

Results and Discussion

The main reason for Ukrainians to emigrate at the beginning of the 1920s was defeat in national-liberation struggle of the 1917-1920s. At the beginning of the 1920s Ukrainian emigration consisted of the former soldiers the UPR Army interned in the Polish camps in: Wadowice, Kalish, Lancut, Aleksandrów Kujawski, Sedlice, Sczypioro etc.¹ (Karpus, 2008: 59; Karpus, 2002: 157). Yet in the middle of the 1920s students became the main part among emigration (Gumeniuk, 2014: 117-119). After the liquidation of internment camps in 1923-1924, the greatest number of the former interns was admitted to the Polish universities (Karpus, Humeniuk, 2019: 68). The development of these processes had its root in the establishment of cultural and educational organisations in the internment camps (Paszkievicz, 1997: 330). Former soldiers of the UPR Army were thus given an opportunity to complete their secondary schooling offered through specialized courses and educational organisations in the camps. (Karpus, 1996: 458-459; Karpus, Humeniuk, 2019: 66). Afterwards due to special programs and support of the Ukrainian Government in exile and the Polish authorities, they were able to be enrolled in European and Ukrainian universities (Simiantsiv, 1973: 37). Here we should pointed out, that in the interwar Czechoslovakia were founded Ukrainian high schools in the first half of the 1920s. They included the Ukrainian Free University (established in Vienna at the beginning of 1921, but relocated to Prague six months later), Ukrainian Pedagogical Institute named after M. Drahomanov in Prague, Ukrainian Agricultural Academy in Podybrady and others (Gumeniuk, 2010: 40). It became possible due to the specific aid of the Czechoslovak Government - so called "Russian relief campaign"². According to the campaign were founded the Ukrainian Public Committee and the Czech-Ukrainian Committee at the beginning of the 1920s. Using the funds of the Russian relief campaign, they organized aid for Ukrainian students (Vatsulik, 2012: 263-268; Kovalenko, 2012: 97-104). It caused for increasing numbers of Ukrainian students in the Czechoslovak Republic. And at the first half of the 1920s former soldiers of the UPR Army were the main category of students at the Ukrainian higher schools in the Czechoslovak Republic (Humeniuk, 2017: 34). Majority of Ukrainian student emigrants in Czechoslovakia studied at the universities for free, moreover with a monthly scholarship. For example, in the academic year 1922/23, 1,990 Ukrainian students received state scholarships (Sladek, 1993: 34).

Another source of the Ukrainian youth movement in the interwar Poland were politicians and civil workers of the UPR Government in exile, who had no possibility (because of numerous reasons, but mainly political) to study at the universities at their Motherland. The majority of young emigrants were citizens of Ukrainian People's Republic

(Karpus, 2002: 154-158), who had taken part in the national-liberation struggle in 1917-1921. Emigrants - citizens of UPR were concentrated in the Central and Northern Poland. Yet there were also young people from Eastern Galicia and Volyn - Western Ukrainian territories that were officially attached to Poland after the First World War and the Polish-Soviet war of 1920 (according to international agreements since 14 March 1923)³. In Western Ukrainian territories, as part of Poland, Ukrainian universities were banned.⁴ And also there were special restrictions concerning numerous category of the Ukrainian young people from the mentioned territories, who couldn't been enrolled to the Galicia and Volyn higher schools in 1920-1939. So, those Ukrainians who didn't support the new regime, had to looking for new possibilities of gaining higher education in Europe⁵. Partly students from Western Ukraine studied at the Polish universities in Krakow and Poznan in the interwar period.

Hence, the defining feature of the interwar Ukrainian émigré youth community was one's military history. Most of them were young people aged 20-35 years who fought in the First World War and the national-liberation struggle in 1917-1921 within the armies of UPR or Western Ukrainian People's Republic. Another group, less numerous included those, who had no possibility (again largely due to political reasons) to study in Ukraine in the interwar period (Humeniuk, 2019: 376). Students were the largest group of youth in Poland. The others were pupils (aged from 15 years old) of so called "school courses", of the families former soldiers UPR Army and nearly graduates from the higher educational institutes in Poland or Ukrainian territories.

Naturally, young people with such an experience (participants at the state-building processes of the 1917-1921) were not considered as common students, but future conscious, educated, qualified forces able to rebirth the independent state⁶. Another important challenge put before young emigrants was presentation Ukrainian nation at the international sphere.

Young people realized their mission among all Ukrainian interwar emigration in Europe. They successfully presented Ukrainian nation as part of European civilization, its rich culture and old history. Ukrainians took part at the international sport competitions with good results, participated at student, scout movement (Humeniuk, 2019: 67-72), published their own newspapers, magazines, special issues in English, Polish and other European language to inform foreign community with Ukrainian affairs (Humeniuk, 2016: 19-24). However, the challenges they faced were similar to those of European and especially Polish youth, in particular the interwar period: "the new social world, new forms of life require new people. We conclude, that the academic area should become a kind of bases for new Polish political thought, the essential content is the assumption that the current conditions of such diverse political life and decline of the previous ideas. We're breaking up with the current student's psychology as apolitical citizen"⁷.

³ National Library of the Czech Republic, Slavonic Library, fond T-USUS (Central Union of Ukrainian Students), box 22, p. 10.

⁴ National Library of Poland, Archives of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, microfilm 68730, p. 13.

⁵ National Library of the Czech Republic, Slavonic Library, fond T-UHA (Ukrainian Agricultural Academy), box 21, p. 2-4.

⁶ National Library of Poland, Archives of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, microfilm 79911, p. 58.

⁷ AAN, fond 75, cartoon 18, p. 3 - 4.

¹ Central State Archive in Prague, fond Ministry of foreign affairs - Russian aid (MFA - RPA), cartoon 50.

² Central State Archive in Prague, MFA - RPA, box 50, 51, 52, 53; National Library of the Czech Republic, Slavonic Library, T-UAK, box 1-18.

After all wars and nation-liberation struggles Ukrainians at the beginning of the 1920s created new type of student-emigrants. They had two important tasks: graduated the universities, became professionals and continue struggle for getting independence of their own country.

Students presented the majority of the Ukrainian interwar emigration, that's why they were expected to "play" the main role in rebuilding the Motherhood. The head of the Ukrainian Central Committee in Poland (main Ukrainian emigrant organization) in such way characterized students' role in the national future: "give our young people the opportunity to gain knowledge and experience so that they can return to an independent and free Ukraine as intelligent employees with experience and with their work help our people on the rebirth of culture and economy destroyed homeland"⁸.

Ukrainian youth thus faced the challenges to preserve national identity, struggle for the rebirth of the state, whilst the main one was to graduate from the university. The presentation of Ukraine among foreign community was the major task they were entrusted with and was successfully fulfilled by a number of student organisations in academic centres.

But we should admit, that success in the international sphere and activity in academic work often depended on good economic conditions of young people. In that case, we had to underline, that material situation the majority of Ukrainians in the countries of interwar Europe was rather difficult. After the First World War, organisations such as the European Relief Fond (later International Student Service), World Federation of Christian Students, Methodist Mission⁹, and Red Cross provided help for emigrants. They also received aid from international organisations, such as the World Student's Christian Federation (WSCF) that provided different types of support, such as tuition fee for the poorest students; minimum amount per month for the poorest students; food for some categories of students; payment of dormitory fees; clothing supplies; medical assistance; textbooks and schoolwork accessories¹⁰. Students only used the aid of WSCF during the first part of the 1920s. Similar aid came from the Methodist Mission¹¹.

Emigrants realized, that the most effective aid can be provide due to collective efforts. That's why, it was up to date task - to found specific Ukrainian organization. So, in June 1922, a congress was held that brought together five thousand Ukrainian students in Prague. It established Central Ukrainian Student Relief Fund (CeDUS). The congress delegates stated that:

- Ukrainian students cannot receive any support from their own nation;
- the international donor organisations are indifferent about Ukrainian students;
- Ukrainian students couldn't earn their daily bread even by hard work;
- the world doesn't yet accept the emergence of the new Ukrainian nation in the international arena and, by the same token, the struggle and needs of Ukrainian students;
- political circumstances have deprived Ukrainian students of their rights, especially of the right to live in their own country;
- in other countries (where Ukrainian students currently reside as refugees), the so-called hospitality along with

poor material situation made it very difficult or sometimes, quite impossible for Ukrainian students to continue their studies;

- at last, Ukrainian students are deprived of their own schools, and even if they wanted to study, they had to organize and keep national schools, by themselves¹².

These were the main reasons for the foundation of CeDUS in 1922. The relief Organisation provided serious supply for Ukrainian students predominantly in Czechoslovak Republic, but also in other European countries. After its liquidation in 1924, Central Union of Ukrainian Students (which was also founded at the same congress), became the main relief Organisation for student emigrants (*Gumeniuk, 2011: 45*).

But what about governmental aid in Poland? To get means from the UPR Government in Poland was very difficult task. As usual, students got aid from private persons or academic organizations in Poland, throughout self-funded cooperatives etc. Ukrainian students got minor financial assistance from the Polish governmental structures (*Gumeniuk, 2014: 123*). But all the same suffered from the lack of money even for the most basic needs.

Polish Brotherhood Student's Aid (PBSA) was one of the main source for Ukrainians to get aid during the interwar period. In the statute of that organization was marked: "the aim of the Organization is to organize and secure financial assistance to those its members, who need it. The means for achieving the aid are: the assumption of cheap food, farms, dormitories, help in tuitions fee etc"¹³. At first PBSA provided support only Polish students, but Ukrainians managed also to get aid from that organization. Students got assistance from PBSA not only in Warsaw, but also in Krakow and Poznan - main Ukrainian youth academic centers¹⁴. During the 1920s aid from the PBSA was one of the main source of improving the material situation Ukrainian students in Poland. However, at the beginning of the 1930s together with the deterioration of the economic situation in the country and help reduced from PBSA. In a statement, representatives of the Polish Brotherhood Student's Aid we read: "At present, not enough funds to Brotherly Help, relying on his strength, help all students who need it. Youth student still needs more help than ever. Meanwhile, reduce the resources to help students"¹⁵. So, we can see, that in the 1930s, economic situation of Ukrainian students was quite difficult in result of the economic crisis, and due to a lack of organized support from international, governmental and emigrant organisations.

But still, not paying attention to all difficulties, Ukrainian youth conducted cultural and educational work in their organizations. Important aims of these organizations were: preservation of "national memory" (Ukrainian traditions, culture, history), popularization of knowledge about Ukraine among the foreign community, cooperation between Ukrainian students and their colleges from other countries.

And now in details about specific centers for young Ukrainians in Poland. So, Warsaw, Krakow, Poznan were academic centres of Ukrainian youth emigrants in Poland. At the beginning of the 1920s they founded Union of the Ukrainian Students-Emigrants in Poland (*Humeniuk, 2017: 35*). Warsaw was really important center for Ukrainian emigrants. In Warsaw since the mid-twenties the number

⁸ National Library in Warsaw, Archives of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, microfilm 79911, p. 58.

⁹ Central State Archive in Prague, MFA - RPA, box 51.

¹⁰ TsDAVO, fond 3570, list 1, box 16, 152.

¹¹ Central State Archive in Prague, MFA - RPA, box 51.

¹² National Library of the Czech Republic, Slavonic Library, T-USUS, box 21, 3.

¹³ AAN, fond 1240, cartoon 100, p. 1.

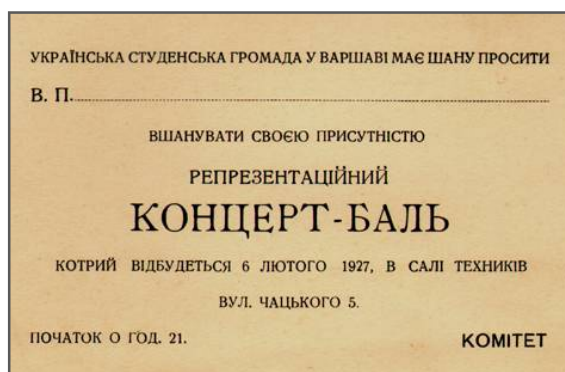
¹⁴ TsDAVO, fond 3571, list 1, cartoon 5, p. 26.

¹⁵ The Central Archives of Modern Records in Warsaw, fond 81, cartoon 59, p. 26.

of Ukrainian students steadily grew. This is mainly clustering immigrants, who did not have permission to subsistence in Eastern Galicia and Volyn. Secondly - only in Warsaw was the faculty of Orthodox theology at Warsaw University and graduates of private schools from Volyn were enrolled at Warsaw higher schools. To Warsaw arrived also those Ukrainians, who were not admitted to Lviv universities, and who had no means to go abroad to study (Wisзка, 2004: 212).

So, in Warsaw were founded main organizations of Ukrainian students-emigrants. 15 March 1921 by the former officers of UPR Army was established Ukrainian Student Organization (USO). It became the main unit of the Union Ukrainian Students-Emigrants in Poland in 1922 (Zvit., 1927: 38). In the initial period of its existence, which lasted until 1926, USO in Warsaw mainly was looking for money for the organization, instead of cultural activity (Wisзка, 2004: 208). In addition, during the first year of its activity, the majority of members left USO and were enrolled at the European universities, in particular in the Czechoslovak Republic¹⁶. As structure unites of the USO in Warsaw were established its different branches according to the interests of its members: medical, law, mathematic, economic, science, agricultural, art and painting, drama, choir (Gumeniuk, 2013: 201).

USO activities in Warsaw were carried out in different directions: international, cultural and social. Students of this organization maintained friendly cooperation with the Ukrainian and foreign communities in Poland. Often Ukrainian students in Poland organized celebrations devoted to the memorable dates of national history or other holidays and always invited foreign guests: Polish, German, Belorussian students¹⁷.



Invitation to a concert-ball, organized by the USO in Warsaw. Source: TsDaZU, fond 12, list 1, cartoon 3, p. 1.

USO activity was mainly cultural and educational. Students also realized the high importance of issuing their own magazines and newspapers. So, in July 1921 in Warsaw was published first and, as it happened, the last edition of "Student's Herald" (during the interwar period this issue was printed in Prague by the Central Union of Ukrainian Students). At the end of 1920s were published several issues of the edition specific USO in Warsaw magazine - "Student's Voice" (Wisзка, 2004: 219).

In the second decade of the interwar period USO functioned only as an academic organization, which provided assistance for its members and hold on cultural work. The intensity of her work dramatically decreased, caused to the decreasing the number of its members and



Cover Sheet of the magazine "Student's Voice", issued by the USO in Warsaw. Source: TsDaZU, fond 15, list 1, cartoon 77, p. 31.

conflicts among students (Humeniuk, 2017: 36). With the outbreak of the Second World War Ukrainian Student Organization in Warsaw ceased its activity.

Krakow was also important center of the Ukrainian youth academic interwar community. Ukrainian Student Organization, founded in Krakow in 1924 (Bazhansky, 1931: 60-61), was another big academic organization in Poland. It conducted the same activity, as USO in Warsaw: providing help for members, cultural and educational work etc. Cultural and educational branch of the USO in Krakow consisted of numerous groups: mathematic, geographic, technique, historical, sociological etc. This branch conducted active work during 1920-1930s¹⁸. We should underline close connection between USO in Krakow and Ukrainian student organization in Lviv. Also USO in Krakow cooperated with the similar organizations in Warsaw, Poznan and other academic centers of Europe. Since 1926 members of Ukrainian Student Organization in Krakow published own newspaper "Krakow News"¹⁹.

Ukrainian Student Organization was established by the students of Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan in 1921²⁰. Here, we should again point out, that the majority of Ukrainian students in Poznan and Krakow were from Western Ukraine. Forms and methods of USO activity in Poznan were similar to those organizations in Warsaw and Krakow. Each Saturday members of USO organized meetings, where they discussed political, economic, cultural situation in Ukraine²¹. Members of USO in Poznan founded another organization of Ukrainian students - corporation "Chornomore" in 1927²².

Since the second half of the 1920s increased popularity among student's movement of specific organizations such as corporations with unique structure, rules and ideology (Humeniuk, 2017: 37). At first they were established by

¹⁸ TsDAGO, fond 269, list 1, cartoon 651, p. 29.

¹⁹ Archive of Jagiellonian University in Krakow, fond 794, p. 57.

²⁰ TsDAGO, fond 269, list 1, cartoon 651, p. 45, 49; APG, fond 988/III, p. 4-5.

²¹ AUAM, fond 15/830, p. 21-22.

²² TsDAGO, fond 269, list 1, cartoon 649, p. 48; APG, fond 988/III, s. 4-5.

¹⁶ TsDAZU, fond 15, list 1, cartoon 73, p. 22.

¹⁷ TsDAVO, fond 3571, list 1, cartoon 37, p. 138.

German students in the XIXth century and spread around the Europe (Humeniuk, 2013: 68). Ukrainian students belonged to the European civilization and were under the influence of all changes and processes in Europe. So, under the influence of the European youth movement and enriching it with the Ukrainian peculiarities student-emigrants founded their own corporations in the interwar period Poland.

In the second half of the 1920s in Warsaw (1928), Krakow (1928), Poznan (1927), Lviv (1928) were founded corporations - "Chornomore", which merged in Fraternal Union Corporation "Chornomore" in May, 1928²³ (Wiscka, 2000: 67; Chekhovych, 1933: 75). We should point out higher publication activity of "Chornomore" corporations. During 1928-1929 in Warsaw was issued magazine "Chor-

nomore" which was a continuation of Danzig (modern Gdansk in Poland) magazine of the same title (Kokhanovskyi, 1979: 145; Pilch, 1997: 166). In 1933 joint Lviv-Warsaw publishing "Chornomore" edited "Ukrainian student's calendar "Chornomore" (Wiscka, 2004: 233).

Corporations were ideological organizations. Their aim was connected with upbringing members physically strong²⁴ part of Ukrainian nation with a true vision of rebirth the Motherland²⁵ (Shyprykevych, 1979: 73-74). In the statute of the corporation "Chornomore" in Poznan was noted, that the corporation is an educational organization created on the principles of discipline and hierarchy, brotherhood and social tact. "We are an ideological organization, since we accepted one ideology and educate our members on the basis of its main principles"²⁶. The main purpose for the organization members' activity was readiness to serve Ukrainian nation, nurturing souls, honor and body (in that case is meant sport as one of the way for corporate members' activity and presentation achievements among foreign community). Corporation slogan was: "through rehabilitation and revitalization of relations among ourselves as corporations, through spiritual impact on local grassroots organizations have influence on the best blow and comprehension of our students"²⁷.

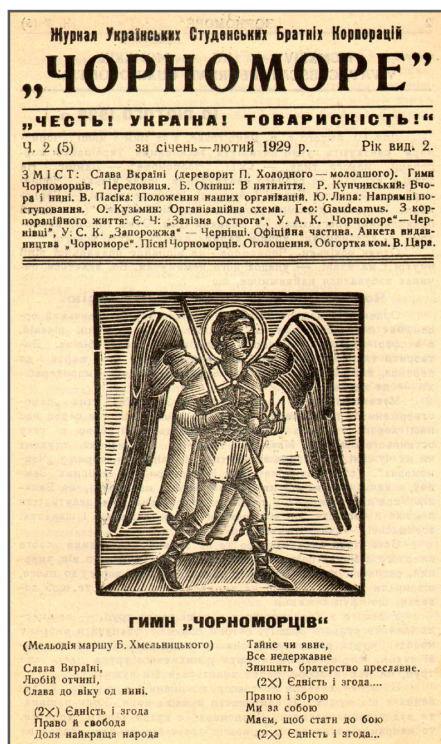
Every corporation established its own motto concerning to its goal. All corporate slogans were similar. They were organized along the lines of the relevant German corporations. Their members were unanimously accepted at first as "Novak" - new members (duration - 3 months), than - as full member of organization (also for the duration of 3 months) (Shyprykevych, 1979: 74).

The rhythm of corporate's life determined the organization of the academic year - the season began in October and ended in the last days of May (Maslov, 1933: 39-40). In the autumn were held meetings - new students acquainted with the ideology, political system and working methods of corporations²⁸. New members joined the organization as the "Youngest" (junacy), who had no rights, only responsibilities. After completing his internship and passing the exams, the "Youngest" became "Cossak" - true members of the organization and got right of voting at the official meetings of corporation (Mykita, 1931: 85). All graduates of high schools, became members of so called "Old House"²⁹. They were still members-supporters of the organization, who had no right to vote at the meetings, but participated corporate's life and were aware of all events. The majority corporations' motto was: "Ukraine, Dignity, Fraternity". Such corporation's structure helped to unite all past and present members (Mykita, 1931: 85). Nationalism³⁰ (Tomaszewski, 2011: 273) and idea of state rebirth Ukraine were the main points of corporation's ideology³¹.

Conclusions

The main sources of the Ukrainian student's emigration were former soldiers of the UPR Army interned in camps in Poland. The financial situation of Ukrainian youth was quite difficult and caused both by the economic crisis as a lack of organized support from international, governmental and emigrant's organizations.

Ukrainian students founded numerous organizations



Magazine "Chornomore".

Source: TsDaZU, fond 15, list 1, cartoon 85, p. 2.



Cover Sheet of the Ukrainian Student Calendar "Chornomore". Source: Special Collection of Warsaw University Library

²⁴ AUAM, fond 601/82. p. 1; APG, fond 988/III, p. 16.

²⁵ TsDAZU, fond 15, list 1, cartoon 85, p. 4.

²⁶ TsDAVO, fond 3980, part 1, cartoon 1, p. 15.

²⁷ Ibid, cartoon 2, p. 5.

²⁸ TsDAZU, fond 15, list 1, cartoon 85, p. 5.

²⁹ Ibid.

³⁰ APG, fond 988/III, p. 81

³¹ AUAM, fond 15/830, p. 21.

²³ APG, fond 988/III, p. 62.

in Poland. Tasks, put before Ukrainian students, were the next: keep national identity, carry out about the revival of Motherland, inform foreigners about Ukrainian students, their country, culture, history and traditions. In the main, through the cultural work of their organizations, students presented Ukrainian nation in the international sphere.

Young people took an active part in the cultural actions of the Ukrainian emigration during the interwar period. They presented achievements all Ukrainian community abroad, underlined cultural and historical moments. Sport was also one of the ways of student's activity. Participating in international sport events, Ukrainians popularized information about the nation among foreigners.

In Poland Ukrainians were under the influence of all social, cultural and political changes and movements of Europe. Ukrainian emigrants were involved in all these movements, but also contributed to the transformation processes in the interwar Europe. In that case, foundation and specific ways of activity of the Ukrainian student corporations clearly demonstrated such combination of the interwar European youth movement impact which combined national visions of patriotic upbringing methods.

Ukrainian youth academic community created wide net of organizations in the interwar Poland. They managed to survive despite the difficult material circumstances, using all possible sources of assistance: international, governmental, local etc. But the most important was ability of emigrants for collaboration by all means (mainly cultural) with Polish and foreign academic youth communities.

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ФОРМУЮЧИ УКРАЇНСЬКЕ МОЛОДІЖНЕ АКАДЕМІЧНЕ СЕРЕДОВИЩЕ В МІЖВОЄННІЙ ПОЛЬЩІ: ДЖЕРЕЛА, ЗАВДАННЯ, ЦЕНТРИ, АКТИВНІСТЬ

У статті на основі широкої джерельної бази та вітчизняної і зарубіжної історіографії розглядається процес формування українського академічного середовища в міжвоєнній Польщі. Головна увага приділяється аналізу джерел української еміграції в Польщі на початку 1920-х років, територіального походження молоді, їх матеріального становища та можливості реалізувати головні свої завдання: здобути вищу освіту та гідно представити власну націю, її історію та культуру в міжнародній площині та в молодіжному іноземному середовищі. Найбільшу цінність для розкриття теми дослідження мають архівні документи Польщі та України, а також періодичні емігрантські студентські видання. Акцентується на організаційному становленні українських молодіжних організацій (головним чином студентських) на початку 1920-х років. Також у дослідженні проаналізовано типи організацій, форми діяльності та їх вплив на українську міжвоєнну еміграцію у Європі.

Ключові слова: український; еміграція молоді; студент; організація; Польща; Європа; міжвоєнний.

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